

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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WEATHERSHIELD EXTERIOR 100% ACRYLIC COATING

1. Product And Company Identification

Supplier Duron, Inc.

10406 Tucker Street

Beltsville, MD 20705-2297

Company Contact: Environmental Service

Telephone Number: (301)902-3288 **FAX Number:** (301)595-0401

Web Site: www.duron.com

Supplier Emergency Contacts & Phone Number

PROSAR Product Safety: (800) 306-8961

CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300

MSDS Request Line: (800) 723-8766 X3501

Manufacturer

Duron, Inc.

10406 Tucker Street

Beltsville, MD 20705-2297

Company Contact: Environmental Service

Telephone Number: (301)902-3288

FAX Number: (301)595-0401 Web Site: www.duron.com

Manufacturer Emergency Contacts & Phone Number

PROSAR Product Safety: (800) 306-8961

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MSDS Request Line: (800) 723-8766 X3501

Issue Date: 02/23/2004

Product Name: WEATHERSHIELD EXTERIOR 100% ACRYLIC COATING - SEMI GLOSS

Chemical Family: EXTERIOR LATEX SEMI-GLOSS PAINT

MSDS Number: 75

Product Code: 03-SERIES

Synonyms

ACCENT BASE 03-306 AMBER WHITE 03-922 WHITE BASE 03-301

DEEP BASE 03-305 WHEAT 03-923 NEUTRAL BASE 03-307 MIDTONE BASE 03-303

HIGH HIDING WHITE 03-908 ONE COAT SEMI-GLOSS WHITE 03-914

2. Composition/Information On Ingredients

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Ingredient Name	CAS Number	Percent Of Total Weight
2,2,4-TRIMENTHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL-MONOISOBUTYRATE	25265-77-4	1 - 2.6
3-IODO-2-PROPYNYL BUTYL CARBAMATE	55406-53-6	0 - 0.2
ACRYLIC RESIN	Not Establis	21.5 - 30
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	112-34-5	0 - 1.1
ETHYLENE GLYCOL	107-21-1	1.3 - 4
KAOLIN	1332-58-7	0 - 8
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	13463-67-7	0 - 27.6
WATER	7732-18-5	25.6 - 61.6

3. Hazards Identification

Eye Hazards

Trace amounts of amine and residual monomer vapors may be irritating to the eyes especially in poorly ventilated areas. Irritation in the form of redness, tearing and/or blurred vision. EYE CONTACT: Vapors can cause severe conjuctivitis.

Skin Hazards

Due to individual sensitization, this product can cause skin irritation upon prolonged or repeated contact.

Ingestion Hazards

Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Aspiration of material into lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

3. Hazards Identification - Continued

Ingestion Hazards - Continued

ETHYLENE GLYCOL: CAS #107-21-1 TOXIC DATA: INGESTION: Slightly toxic to humans (oral LD: 1.6 g/kg). Causes mental sluggishness followed by difficulty in breathing and heart failure, kidney and brain damage, possibly death. Practically non-toxic to animals (or LD50 rats= 8.5 g/kg).

Inhalation Hazards

Excessive inhalation of vapors can cause nasal and respiratory irritation, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea and/or headache. Overexposure can cause neurological damage.

INHALATION: Mists or vapors from hot operations, can cause mental sluggishness pulmonary edema (accumulation of fluid in the lungs, signs and symptoms can be delayed for several hours) and bronchial pneumonia.

4. First Aid Measures

Eye

If this product comes in contact with the eyes, flush with large quantities of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting upper and lower lids occasionally.

Skin

Thoroughly wash exposed area with soap and large quantities of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

Ingestion

Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water to dilute. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Consult a physician or poison control center immediately. Treat symptomatically.

Inhalation

Individual may experience dizziness or lightheadedness when working in areas of high vapor concentrations. Victim should seek air free of vapors. If breathing stops, begin artificial respiration and seek immediate medical attention.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: NA °F NA °C

Flammability Class: Non-Combustible

Fire And Explosion Hazards

Never use a welding or cutting torch on or near containers (even empty) because residue may ignite.

Extinguishing Media

Class B extinguisher. Use foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical fire fighting apparatus.

Fire Fighting Instructions

The use of self-contained breathing apparatus is recommended for fire fighters. Water may be unsuitable as an extinguishing media, but helpful in keeping adjacent containers cool. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Eliminate all ignition sources (flares, flames including pilot lights, electrical sparks). Recover free product. Add sand, earth or other suitable absorbent to spill area. Minimize skin contact. Ventilate confined spaces. Keep product out of sewers and watercourses by diking or impounding. Assure conformity with applicable governmental regulations. Continue to observe precautions for volatile, combustible vapors from absorbed material.

7. Handling And Storage

Handling And Storage Precautions

KEEP FROM FREEZING.

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

DO NOT TAKE INTERNALLY.

7. Handling And Storage - Continued

Handling And Storage Precautions - Continued

FOR EXTERIOR USE ONLY This product is intended solely for exterior use in well ventilated areas. Use of this product inside or to treat any material used inside any building or structure may be hazardous to your health and the health of those occupying the building. Keep this product out of the reach of children.

Work/Hygienic Practices

DO NOT eat, drink or smoke while using this product. Thoroughly wash hands before eating or smoking.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls

Provide sufficient mechanical (general) and/or local exhaust ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV.

Eye/Face Protection

Safety glasses, chemical goggles and/or face shields are recommended to safeguard against potential eye contact.

Skin Protection

Chemical resistant plastic or rubber gloves.

Respiratory Protection

The use of respiratory protection depends on vapor concentration above the time weighted TLV: use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator.

Ingredient(s) - Exposure Limits

2,2,4-TRIMENTHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL-MONOISOBUTYRATE

NOT ESTABLISHED

3-IODO-2-PROPYNYL BUTYL CARBAMATE

NOT ESTABLISHED

ACRYLIC RESIN

Not Established

ETHYLENE GLYCOL

ACGIH TLV-CEILING 100 mg/m3

KAOLIN

ACGIH TLV-TWA 2 mg/m3

OSHA PEL-TWA 15 mg/m3

OSHA PEL-TWA 5 mg/m3

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

ACGIH TLV-TWA 10 mg/m3

OSHA PEL-TWA 15 mg/m3

9. Physical And Chemical Properties

Appearance

Viscous liquid

<u>Odor</u>

Mild odor

Chemical Type: Mixture Physical State: Liquid Boiling Point: 212 °F 100 °C

pH Factor: 7.5

Solubility: INFINITELY

Evaporation Rate: SLOWER THAN ETHER

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTENT:0.83 POUNDS/GALLON SG=1.21 %VOL=68.0 WHITE BASE VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTENT:1.28 POUNDS/GALLON SG=1.22 %VOL=68.3 MIDTONE BASE VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTENT:1.42 POUNDS/GALLON SG=1.12 %VOL=69.1 DEEP BASE

9. Physical And Chemical Properties - Continued

Odor - Continued

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTENT:1.20 POUNDS/GALLON SG=1.09 %VOL=69.2 ACCENT BASE VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTENT:1.08 POUNDS/GALLON SG=1.07 %VOL=69.4 NEUTRAL BASE VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTENT:1.85 POUNDS/GALLON SG=1.23 %VOL=67.2 WHITE- HH WHITE VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTENT:1.06 POUNDS/GALLON SG=1.30 %VOL=62.9 ONE COAT WHITE VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTENT:1.85 POUNDS/GALLON SG=1.23 %NVV=67.2 OFF WHITES VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTENT:1.22 POUNDS/GALLON SG=1.22 %NVV=67.1 914 WHITE

SG = SPECIFIC GRAVITY % VOL. = PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME

AIM CATEGORY: Exterior Non-Flat Coatings = 380 Grams/Liter Maximum VOC

10. Stability And Reactivity

Stability: STABLE

Hazardous Polymerization: WILL NOT OCCUR

11. Toxicological Information

Chronic/Carcinogenicity

This product contains Crystalline Silica (CS) which is considered a hazard by inhalation. The International Association for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified CS as carcinogenic for humans (Class 1). CS can also cause silicosis, a non-cancerous lung disease. CS has not been classified as a carcinogen by OSHA or NTP. Pigment dust would not normally be encountered when handling a packaged paint product containing pre-wetted pigment. Proper respiratory protection should beworn when sanding a dried paint film due to the presence of CS.

Conditions Aggravated By Exposure

Effects of repeated overexposure. No evidence of adverse effects from available information. NOTICE: Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational overexposures to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling contents may be harmful or fatal.

12. Ecological Information

No Data Available...

13. Disposal Considerations

Dispose of product in accordance with applicable local, county, state and federal regulations.

14. Transport Information

Proper Shipping Name

WATER BASED MATERIAL - KEEP FROM FREEZING

DOT Shipping Label

NONE

This product is not currently regulated under DOT.

The term "WATER BASED MATERIAL - KEEP FROM FREEZING" is used as a measure of count for inventory and shipping purposes.

15. Regulatory Information

SARA Hazard Classes

Acute Health Hazard Chronic Health Hazard

Ingredient(s) - U.S. Regulatory Information

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

SARA Title III - Section 313 Form "R"/TRI Reportable Chemical

15. Regulatory Information - Continued

Ingredient(s) - U.S. Regulatory Information - Continued

SARA - Acute Health Hazard

SARA - Chronic Health Hazard

ETHYLENE GLYCOL

SARA Title III - Section 313 Form "R"/TRI Reportable Chemical

SARA - Acute Health Hazard

SARA - Chronic Health Hazard

Ingredient(s) - State Regulations

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER

New Jersey - Workplace Hazard

New Jersey - Environmental Hazard

New York City - Hazardous Substance

ETHYLENE GLYCOL

New Jersey - Workplace Hazard

New Jersey - Environmental Hazard

Pennsylvania - Workplace Hazard

Massachusetts - Hazardous Substance

New York City - Hazardous Substance

KAOLIN

Pennsylvania - Workplace Hazard

TITANIUM DIOXIDE

New Jersey - Workplace Hazard

Pennsylvania - Workplace Hazard

New York City - Hazardous Substance

16. Other Information

Reference Documentation

TITANIUM DIOXIDE: In an inhalation study, E.I. DuPont's Haskel Toxicology Laboratory found evidence of lung cancer (malignant tumors) in 1 out of 77 male rats and 13 out of 74 female rats after they were exposed to 250 mg/m3 titanium dioxide respirable dust for a two year period. The exposure level of 250 mg/m3 is approximately 50 times that permitted in an occupational environment.

The National Cancer Institute (NCI) conducted a feeding study in rats and mice in which either 25,000 or 50,000 parts per million titanium dioxide was given in their diets for two years. Under the conditions of the NCI test, titanium dioxide didn't cause cancer by the oral route.

Disclaimer

All information, recommendations and suggestions appearing herein concerning our product are based upon tests and data believed to be reliable. However, it is the user's responsibility to determine the safety, toxicity and suitability for his own use of the product described herein. Since the actual use by others is beyond our control, no guarantee, expressed or implied, is made by Duron, Inc. as to the effect of such use, the results to be obtained, or the safety and toxicity of the product nor does Duron, Inc. assume any liability arising out of use, by others, of the product referred to herein. The information herein is not to be construed as absolutely complete since additional information may be necessary or desirable when particular or exceptional conditions or circumstances exist or because of applicable laws or government regulations.

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